

DEATH OF LOUIS KOSSUTH.

THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT
PASSES AWAY AT TURIN.

It was not his future to die, as he wished, in his native land—Greece or one of the most illustrious cities and European capitals of the century.

Turin, March 20.—Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, died at 11 o'clock to-night. He passed a very bad night, and this morning began to fail rapidly. His temperature was above 102°. At 3 P. M. his physicians announced that he was barely alive.

His son, sister, and other relatives were present when he died. He passed away holding the hand of the Hungarian Deputy Karoly. The agony of his last hours was extremely harrowing.

The body of Kossuth will be interred in Genoa, near that of his daughter, Edmond de Amicis, the Italian author, will deliver a funeral oration in the name of Italy. The obsequies will be imposing, and will be attended by a great gathering of Hungarians.

In his home at Turin, Louis Kossuth, orator, patriot, general, dictator, the head and front of the fight for Hungarian independence, who in his varied career had been both President

It coming and prepared as best he could. At last, however, he succumbed to the disease which had been attacking him for some time. He was born in Hungary, and his life was a constant struggle for the freedom of his country. He was a man of great energy and courage, and his death is a great loss to the Hungarian people.



LOUIS KOSSUTH.

and peeper, a liberator and an exile from the land to which he gave liberty, spent the last years of his life in quiet. Not the reverential love of the Hungarian people, nor the admiration of the whole civilized world could give to the old patriot any joy of life, and only a few years ago he sadly spoke of himself as one who looked "to no hope in the future; no consolation in the past."

Louis Kossuth, once Governor of Hungary, was born in Munkacs, Hungary, on April 27, 1802, of a noble Croatian family. His tendency to opposition to Austria may well have been hereditary, for between 1827 and 1837 seven members of his family were prosecuted by the Austrian Government for high treason. This incident was fostered by his course in the college of Pest, an institution where traditions were all anti-Austrian. Shortly after his graduation he became an assessor for the county of Zemplen and spoke in its Assembly. He was at that time a lawyer. His political inclination toward the people grew rapidly, and at the age of 29 years he was sent to the Diet at Pressburg as an alternate for an absent member, but when he endeavored to speak he was set upon by the party in power.

Finding freedom of speech denied to him, he began publishing reports of the Diet's pro-

Kossuth, Senator King presided with the great Hungarian and the Speaker of the House, his right hand, Daniel Webster at his left. A gentleman who was present at the dinner said: "I have never seen a man so full of life and energy as Louis Kossuth. He was not merely the most versatile but the most eloquent orator I ever heard. He spoke with the confidence of a man who knew his own power, and his mastery of the secrets of language was complete. There was one peculiar trait in his speech, a richness and originality in his English vocabulary that is not often shown by modern speakers."

Kossuth returned to Europe in 1852, and for years lectured in the hope of winning other nations to help in the fight for Hungarian independence. His last great effort was to get the Hungarians to repudiate the weak compromise with Austria. Failing in this he fled to America, where he lived for the remainder of his life. He died at Turin, Italy, on March 20, 1894.



KOSSUTH'S LIBRARY IN TURIN.

ceedings, and his articles were the subjects of much attempted repression by the Government. Feeling that he had the people behind him, he continued to publish his reports. He was arrested in 1847 and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. He was released in 1848 and became a member of the Hungarian Diet. He was elected Governor of Hungary in 1848 and led the fight for independence. He was captured by the Austrians in 1849 and spent several years in prison. He was released in 1852 and lived in America until his death in 1894.

But the bloody war for the preservation of independence was close behind. Kossuth saw

1802 the city of Budapest presented him with the freedom of the city, and he was the recipient of hundreds of testimonials of his popularity. He was a man of great energy and courage, and his death is a great loss to the Hungarian people.

Kossuth was married when about 35 years old and had three children: two sons and one daughter. His wife and daughter are dead; his sons survive him. Kossuth had three nephews in the Union army at the time of the rebellion: Col. Zoltan Kossuth, a member of the 1st New York Cavalry, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg; and two others who were also killed in battle.

Ex-Judge Hankin said: "You seem to have some feeling toward Mr. Thompson. Is he not an honest man? Doesn't he pay his debts?" "No," he don't," responded Mr. Marple tartly. "Why, what does he owe you for?" asked Mr. Hankin. "For flowers," answered Mr. Marple, "and he has owed it for several years."

Here Mr. Thompson broke in, and asked Mr. Marple if he had not always paid his bills when they were just. Marple said he had not, and Mr. Thompson suggested they were talking at once, and Mr. Marple suggested they were talking at once, and Mr. Marple suggested they were talking at once.

BARBAROUSLY MURDERED.

THE CHILD WAS STABBED TWICE
AND HIS THROAT WAS CUT.

Other indications from the Remains. Dr. Coroner's Physician O'Hare said that the body was found in the trunk of a car. The trunk was found in a rooming house. The body was found in a rooming house. The trunk was found in a rooming house. The body was found in a rooming house.

The autopsy also showed that two stab wounds had been inflicted before death. One was in the left side, about an inch from the spine, between the eighth and ninth ribs, and the other between the ninth and tenth ribs on the same side. Each wound was made with a blade about half an inch in width, and the lower wound extended three-quarters of an inch into the lower lobe of the left lung.

There is no doubt in the minds of any one that this clothing belonged to the child. A complete outer dress was found, a stocking, a pair of shoes, and some underclothing. All of these were identified by Mrs. O'Hare as belonging to her child. The child was found in a rooming house. The trunk was found in a rooming house. The body was found in a rooming house.

The bill of Mr. Cummings of New York appropriating two millions and ninety-five thousand dollars to reimburse New York City for money expended for the United States in the suppression of the rebellion, has been referred to the Third Auditor and Secretary of the House. The bill is a measure of the House. The bill is a measure of the House. The bill is a measure of the House.

Thousands of petitions have come through the mails within a fortnight from religious societies and others interested, asking that favorable action be taken upon the joint resolution now before the House Judiciary Committee for the abolition of the slave trade.

The House Agricultural Committee devoted several hours to-day to the work of revising the Anti-Option bill. The first section of the bill, which defines the meaning of "options," has been stricken out and another paragraph inserted. The committee is now considering the second section of the bill.

Charges on Which the Keams' Commander is to be Tried by Court Martial. WASHINGTON, March 20.—As announced yesterday, Commander Heyerman of the Keams is to be tried by court martial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday. He is charged with suffering a vessel of the navy, the Keams, to be captured by the enemy. The charges are: (1) That he allowed the Keams to be captured by the enemy. (2) That he allowed the Keams to be captured by the enemy.

MR. CUMMINGS'S BRAVERY. A Medal of Honor to Be Given to the New York Congressman. WASHINGTON, March 20.—Congressman Amos J. Cummings of New York is to receive a medal of honor from the War Department for conspicuous gallantry displayed at the battle of Salem Heights, Va., May 4, 1863.

THE SUNDAY CIVIL BILL PASSED. Republicans Fill Senate Again—Leaves of Absence Revoked to Permit a Quorum. WASHINGTON, March 20.—After general debate the House passed the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill. The provisions in the bill affecting the management of the soldiers' homes, which were opposed by the Democrats, were passed by a vote of 141 to 100.

BEST BARGAIN.

EASTER CLOTHES
FOR CHILDREN.

Millinery, Hats, Caps, Neckwear, Gloves, etc., are in special demand this week. It only needs an inspection of our stock to show the advantage of making selections where children's outfitting is the special business.

60-62 West 23d St.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Need of Securing Pearl Harbor May Be Urged by Hawaiian Delegation.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Notwithstanding that President Cleveland has withdrawn the Hawaiian annexation treaty, it is intimated that the President is strongly disposed to use part of the fund of \$250,000 which has been placed at his disposal to establish coaling stations for one in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The effect of this would be to secure the harbor for the United States navy. The Hawaiian delegation is now in Washington, and they are expected to urge the need of securing Pearl Harbor.

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MRS. STANFORD'S DEMAND.

SHE WANTS AN ACCOUNTING WITH
THE PACIFIC IMPROVEMENT CO.

She demands a full and complete accounting of the money which she has advanced to the Pacific Improvement Company. She demands a full and complete accounting of the money which she has advanced to the Pacific Improvement Company. She demands a full and complete accounting of the money which she has advanced to the Pacific Improvement Company.

What has stirred up Huntington and his associates is not that Mrs. Stanford has threatened to sell her Southern Pacific stock, which they could easily meet, but that she has made a demand for an accounting of her one-quarter share in the Pacific Improvement Company, which is the real money-making part of the big Southern Pacific Company.

Mrs. Stanford has a one-fourth interest in the Pacific Improvement Company. She demands a full and complete accounting of the money which she has advanced to the Pacific Improvement Company. She demands a full and complete accounting of the money which she has advanced to the Pacific Improvement Company.

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Robbins' Third Assault Caught. Michael McNulty, the last to be arrested of the trio of young men charged with assaulting Arthur Robbins, instructor of the Riverside Athletic Association, was locked up in the West Sixty-third street station last evening. James and Joseph, March 19, 1894.

Favorable to Sheriff Beck. BUFFALO, March 20.—It is said that Commissioner Bentley has filed his report in the case of Sheriff Beck of Erie county, and that it is favorable to Mr. Beck. If the Governor accedes to the recommendation of Mr. Bentley, Beck will not be removed from his position.

It will, perhaps, require a little stretch of the imagination on the part of the reader to recognize the fact that the two portraits at the head of this article are of the same individual; and yet they are truthful sketches made from photographs, taken only a few months apart, of a very much emaciated citizen of Illinois—Mr. C. H. Harris, whose address is No. 1,022 Second Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Harris' experience in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not an exceptional one. Thousands of emaciated, thin, and feeble men, who have been suffering from chronic bronchitis, throat and lung diseases, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases, have been cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

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FOR ALL PAIN.

RHEUMATISM
FEMININE COMPLAINTS
LAMENESS
SORENESS
WOUNDS
BRUISES
CATARRH
PILES
POISONED
EXTRACT
It will Cure.

FOR GOVERNOR—LIKE FASSETT. Voted Drawn from Over the Modest Candidacy of Senator Lexow.

Another name must be added to the long list of candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor this year. Its announcement will occasion some surprise to the small army already in the field. When they remember, however, who secured the Republican nomination for the same place in 1891 they will understand why it is possible that there may be a second Fassett in 1894.

Senator Clarence Lexow of Nassau, Chairman of the committee now engaged in investigating the Police Department of this city, is the latest candidate for gubernatorial honors. Very few know of his candidacy, but he has not kept it a secret from all his friends.

There are several things which it is said Senator Lexow relies on to secure him the coveted place at the head of the State. He has no past political record which would make him an object of public view and expose his affairs to public inspection.

He is a faithful adherent of the State machine, and is said to be personally unimpeachable. He has been suggested by Senator Lexow at the head of the ticket, the nomination of which would be a great advantage to the State machine.

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MILHOLLAND'S PRIMARIES.

HE SAYS THAT MORE THAN 10,000
VOTES ARE INDICATED.

Got Two Votes in the Union League Club's Election. Mr. Milholland said that he had received more than 10,000 votes in the election of the Union League Club. He said that he had received more than 10,000 votes in the election of the Union League Club.

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